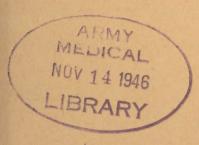
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period 13 October to 19 October 1946





WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Alleged Welfare Organizations

Certain Japanese associations and organizations have recently used the term "welfare" to describe their activities. It is necessary to clarify this term.

Any business engaged in the production of essential consumer's commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumer's goods, is needful and useful for the welfare of a society.

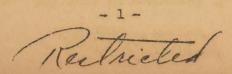
Organizations engaged in the business of "relief", frequently named or referred to as welfare organizations, are given over to using all of their facilities for the care and assistance of indigent persons, such care and assistance being rendered without cost to the recipient.

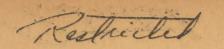
The above paragraphs define the broad category of the term "welfare" as against the specific meaning of the term "relief" and/or welfare organizations fully engaged in the business of relief.

Organizations and associations who seek special recognition under the name of "welfare" and imply they are a relief activity, are to be judged on the meaning of the term "welfare" and "relief" as defined above.

Child Welfare

Key officials of the Japanese Welfare, Home, Education, Finance and Justice Ministries participated in a conference called by this section to discuss the pressing need for a vigoraus, coardinated program on a nation-wide scale, in behalf of the large numbers of children in Japan, in need





of care and protection. All were in agreement that present agencies and facilities were inadequate and insufficiently coordinated, and resolved to cooperate in the formulation of specific and concrete plans to develop an improved program. Another meeting has been called for 8 November, at which time, a program to be arranged by joint action of the above Ministries will be presented to PH&W Section.

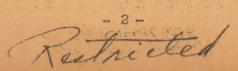
St. Joseph's Home (Orohanage)

Inspection was made of the St. Joseph's Home, by section representatives at the request of the Saitama Military Government Team.

The St. Joseph's Home is located in Kitakatsu, Shika-gun, Minami Saku-rai. It had its' origin through the mutual interest of the Seitama Military Government Team and the Missionary Sisters of Christ the King. Several former Japanese military barracks in this area were released by the Occupation Forces, and one of these barracks buildings, with ample surrounding land for institutional agricultural purposes, was assigned to this Missionary Order by the Saitama Prefectural Government for the establishment and operation of a children's home.

The building is in excellent repair and with the exception of adequate heating facilities, it meets a standard approved for institutional child care. There are facilities for clinical care and an isolation ward. Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are installed such as swings, slides, sandpiles, playroom and minor equipment. The ground within the home's area is sufficient to provide supplemental vegetables to regular rations and it was noted to be under partial cultivation, which reflected good care and management.

There are only 10 children in the home as the child care problem in



Saitama has not presented as big a problem as was anticipated. The home can accommodate 75 children and the Saitama Military Government Team with concurrence of the Sisters, has recommended that the home be utilized to capacity and orphans and abandoned children from adjacent prefectures, particularly in the conjested Tokyo-To area, be transferred to St. Joseph's home, not to exceed 65 children. The children to be accommodated are girls, infants and boys under 10 years of age.

American Red Cross - International Activities

Conferences have continued during the week with the President and other executives of the Japanese Red Cross in reference to their problems being encountered in reorganization. In order to establish and maintain close liaison with the planning and programing activities of JRC, consultant service has been assigned to the Vice-President responsible for coordination of plans and programs at the national and chapter levels. The consultant will be primarily responsible for the assembly and documentation of basic information concerning past, present and future planning of Japanese Junior Red Cross supplies, including gift parcels and sends. The Japanese Red Cross will plan for the distribution of such supplies. The will also develop a program for distribution of general relief supplies, should they be called on for such assistance, at a future time.

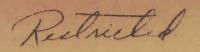
SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

General Control of the Control of th

The Administration of Hospitals Division of this Section has been redesignated as the Medical Service Division. Additional functions of this Division are now medical education and organization of Medical Associations

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besides the previous functions of administration of Japanese hospitals.

Hospital Strength Report

For the week ending 13 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2980 hospitals, with a bed capacity of 211,280 beds, 113,500 of which are occupied. There were 307,760 out-patients treated.

Korean Affairs

Inquiries received recently from individuals and through official channels indicate that a lack of understanding may exist in the minds of some
as to the exact situation with regard to hospitals and similar institutions
in Korea which were formerly operated by churches, missions and other charitable groups. For the benefit of those people, a word as to the existing
situation may be of value.

Inasmuch as Military Government is the only government in United States occupied Korea, this government exercises supervision over all hospitals, whether public, private or charitable, insofar as the meeting of acceptable standards is concerned. For obvious reasons, the Military Government also closely controls the operation of all public (provincial and city) hospitals whose source of operating funds is the government. Because of the fact that transfers of funds from sources outside of Korea into this country have been prohibited for so long, many of the institutions formerly operated by churches, missions and similar groups were shut off from their sources of funds and either had to close or were in danger of doing so. Many or all of these institutions had long records of valuable service and it was doemed desirable to assist at least a few of them to remain in operation if at all possible.

To accomplish this some of the institutions were taken over to be operated by Military Government as provincial or national institutions until such

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of commercial shipping to Korea would permit the original agencies to once again assume the responsibility for operation.

At the present time the following listed institutions are dependent wholly or in part on funds received from Military Government:

Severance Hospital Seoul

Presbyterian Hospital Taegu

Taegu Leorosarium Taegu

Yosu Leproserium Yosu

Yongdong Salvation Army Hospital Yongdong

At such time as appropriate church or mission agencies are in a position to fully support and supply these institutions it is planned to return them to such agencies and to relinquish governmental control except insofer as they will be required to meet certain standards pertaining to all hospitals.

Some of the inquiries received have had to do with the possibility of reopening former mission or church hospitals which are now closed. Here again, one of the prime factors influencing a decision on such a question will be whether or not the agency proposing the reopening will be able to fully support and supply the hospital. Available supplies, like funds, are limited and since only approximately fifty per cent of available hospital facilities are now in use, it is felt that to open many additional facilities would serve only to dilute further the limited funds and supplies without meeting any real need.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

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Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 13-19 October 1946.

Prefecture	Diseases	Cases
Miyazaki	anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1
Sega	Texas Fever	6
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	24
Kumamoto	Toxas Fever	15

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for August 1946. Following is a summery of the monthly dairy inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	18
Semples exemined Over becterial standards Under butterfat standards	27 0 0
Plant Inspections	29
Over becterial standards Under butterfat standards	0

Ordinary Milk

Ferm Inspections	6305
Milk samples examined Overbacterial standards (c)* Under butterfat standards (d)*	4479 381 909
Plant Inspections	2768
Over bacterial standards (c)*	507

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections

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Milk	samples examined	65
Over	bacterial standards (d)*	4
Under	butterfet standards (c)*	7

(a) 50,000 per cc

(b) 3.3 percent

(c) 2.000.000 per cc

(d) 3.0 percent

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of dentists rehabilitated during September was 918.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

The enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

Production

The report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government on the production of biologicals during September 1946 indicates production was:

	Qty. Produced	the state of the s	Hand 30 Sept
Vaccine Crude Vac	Finished Vac.	Crude Vac.	Finished Vac
Cholore 1,853,200 cc	2,970,540 cc	1,644,760 cc	2,439,290 oc
Plague 22 22 22	194,500 cc		524,400 cc
Typhus - 1 1/4 1-4 + 3 5 2-4	29,330 cc	-	63,320 cc
Triple Typhoid 2,032,725 cc	1,810,630 cc	3,921,223 cc	2,801,330 cc
Smallpox.	711,000 Ind. Do	ses 10,405,000 Ind.	D.2,748,100 I.
Whooping		Ave. Visit 1975	
Cough -	658,610 cc		-
Diphtheria Toxeid -	9,246,550 cc	GAZ TAGAS	2,826,400 cc

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during the period 7 to 12 October:

DDT Dusters	500
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	846
Chraver Somi-automatic num time	140

Total production during 1946:

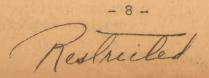
DDT Dusters	22,100	
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	8,236	
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,570	

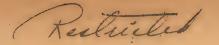
The quantity of petroleum products for the Mosquito and Fly Control program for summer season 1947 has been determined and necessary action has been taken to include necessary quantities in current import programs. Manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion, for desired quantity needed during 1947, have been selected by the Japanese Government. Extraction of pyrethrum required for this program will begin in November 1946. This procedure will be finished by 1 January 1947. Actual production of finished pyrethrum emulsion will begin on 1 April in order that definite quantities will be distributed on or about 1 May 1947.

Distribution

Reports from the Contel Medicine Distributing Company indicates an increase in the transactions of returned Japanese Army-Navy medicaments. The volume in yen value was ¥3,365,482 compared to ¥1,363,948 for the preceeding month.

An increase in the volume of distribution of returned Japanese ArmyNevy medical instruments was indicated on the r port submitted by the Japan
Medical Instrument Control Company; ¥104,709.28 were distributed, compared





to a distribution of ¥27,999.08 for the preceding month.

Test sale of returned Japanese Army-Nevy medical supplies now being conducted in a department store in Ueno, Tokyo-To, for doctors and hospitals, has proven the most expeditious method for the distribution of this class of medical supplies. Plans are now being formulated by the Welfare Ministry for similar sales throughout Japan.

Nercotics

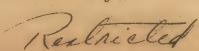
Progress of the Narcotic Control Program indicates the feasibility of allowing licensed Japanese Narcotic agencies to repackage wholesale stocks of narcotics. This has made possible the revision of the 1947 import program to permit importation in large sized containers which will result in considerable saving in import cost. The revised Narcotic import requirements were furnished ESS on 14 October 1946.

An investigation of a minor diversion of former Japanese Minitary medicinal narcotics has revealed an instance of what may be unlawful distribution to crew members of narcotics remaining in a ship's dispensary after use of the ship as a repatriation vessel had been discontinued. Under present Japanese laws a ship's master can be held criminally responsible for such diversion. The investigation is being continued.

SECTION VII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Health Officers of those cities having a Medical Examiner (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe), should take steps to assure that the results of autopsies performed on cadavers are being made known to local Japanese police, for proper action, where it appears there has been a violation of law. All cases where death results from drinking methyl alcohol,





or from eating of poisoned food, should be investigated by Japanese police, not only to prevent further distribution of the poisoned food or liquor, but to secure prosecution of the guilty persons in the local criminal courts.

SECTION VIII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies, at which, the present program of diphtheria immunization was explained and discussed.

A conference was held with the Chief of the Bureau of Health, Welfere Ministry. A report was received that 4000 leters of diphtheria toxoid has been manufactured and will be delivered to prefectures.

Venereal Disease Control

A conference was held with the lisison officer of the Policy and Planning Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, to further the initiating of a veneral disease information and education program for the Japanese public.

Plans are being made to gather venereal disease data from both Military Government and Japanese prefectural health officers. Previously unavailable data is being sought, by prefectures and for the country as a whole, relative to types of sources, number of in-patients and out-patients under treatment for veneral disease, sex and occupation of patients, case holding, contact tracing, munter and location of hospitals and treatment centers and special problems of specific areas. A letter has also been sent to the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare in Korea, requesting information on venereal disease control activities in Southern Korea.

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Water Supply

An a meal was made to this section by a representative of the Welfare Ministry to request a revision of the test of chlorine plants slated for removal under the reparations program. It was claimed there would not remain sufficient capacity to satisfy Public Health requirements. This is not in agreement with data in possession of the Industry Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. The matter, however, is being restudied in collaboration with the Industry Division.

Association, who is working on the compilations of data on the present status of water supply systems, including repairs necessary and estimated cost for meterials and labor.

Environmental Sanitation

The Welfere Ministry was instructed to submit a report on the present status of the teams organized under the Insect and Rodent Control program, the report to include the number of teams, the total personnel comprising the teams and the status of their training, so far as it can be evaluated.

Port Quarantine

With the end of the railroad strike in Koraa the way has been opened for resumption of normal repetriation activities. Approximately 7,400 Koraans who illegally entered Japan have now been shipped from Sasebo where they proviously constituted a considerable obstacle to the flow of incoming repetriates. The situation has been further eased at Sasebo and Hakata by the transfer of excess shipping, awaiting unloading at those ports, to the Kura Area for offloading there.

. As negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese from the Eussian Areas

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progress favorably, the ports of Maizuku and Hakodatte are being reactivated to receive and process repatriates. The Port Quarantine Division is visiting these stations to aid in readying them for this traffic.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

On 22 October a conference was attended with representatives from SCAP and the various Japanese Ministries in relation to school lunches.

Attached are the results of Nutrition Survey in 19 Prefectures in Japan. Nutrients are given in Grams and Calorics per Capita per day for May and August 1946.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 19 PREFECTURES *

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

		None			*
•	February .	. May	August		
	1946	.1946	1946		
;					
Number	37,836	38,547	38,399		
				!	
Pop. Ratio					
Adult Unit	0.818	. 0.886	. 0.867		
No. porsons					
The first over of					
Protoin					
Animal	4.8	. 5.6	.5.1		
		50.5	54.0		
Vegetable .	47.8				1
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1		
<u>Fat</u>	and one	12.2	11.8		. 1
Carbohydrate	****	393.8	384.4		
		4			
Calories					
Rotion	233	449	354		
Free Market	75	54	58	1	
	1613	1462	1533		
Gift	31	18	15		
		1983	1960		a.
Total	1952	7300	TROO	*	

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa; Shizuoka, Aichi; Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama; Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Average Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Mutrition Surveys - Japan 19 Prefectures

	February	May	August			1
	1946	1946	1946			
Grains						
Rice	(No Data)	313.4	196.3			
Wheat ,)144.6	99.5			
Borley)	129.6			
Others		6.9	14.9			
Total		464.3	440.3			
		!				
Muts, Etc.		0.03	0.03			
		1				
Potetoos		00.6	0 7			
Sweet	•	82.8	8.1			
White		15.3	160.5			
Others		27.4	0.4			
Totel	!	125.5	169.0		1	
Cn inma		0.1	0.03			
Sugars	:		0,00			
Oils		0.5	1.2			
of the side 1.4 emiliaraneouseure						
Legunes		· ·				
Sogra.	:) 40.0	1.3			
Soya products		39:8	34.6			
Other beans		3.5	6.1		4	
Total		43.3	42.0			
	:					
Animal Foods					i	
Fish	,	20.5	15.2			
Mest, Poultry	i	1.0 1		-		
Eggs		1.5				
Milk		3.1	1.6			
Total		26.1	21.0			
		di de			1	
Leafy, Green &		700 7	7 700 7		1	
Yollow Vegetables		109.3	178.1			1
A41. Th. 11. A	!	pphroyae, s.			: !	
Other Fruits &	;	a-contract			1	
Vegetables		7.0	25.5			
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	21.3			
Other Fruits Other Vegetab.		72.7	180.9			
Total		74.3	227.7			
Seaweeds		4.3	1.9			
Processed Veg.	1	-			1	1-
Dried	1	4.6	0.4			1
Pickled		50.8	68.8			
Total	1	55.4	69.2		•	1
Flavours		9.4	15.8		i	
Others		2.8				
	1	*		as a ser make now assembly to		

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SECTION X

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430.2 (14 October 46) PH, 14 October 1946 subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN -422), 11 December 1945, subject: "Nutritional Surveys of Civilian Population".

CharofordFalams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1- Communicable disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.

#2- Veneral Disease Report for weak ending 28 September 1946.

